

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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Only Evening Newspaper of Bridgeport Carrying
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TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1916.

For President
WOODROW WILSON
For Vice President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL
For United States Senator
HOMER S. CUMMINGS
For Congressman, Fourth District
JEREMIAH DONOVAN
For Governor
MORRIS B. BEARDSLEYFor Treasurer
GEORGE ULRICH
For Comptroller
ALTON T. MINER
For Secretary of State
FREDERICK E. DUFFY

OUR FOREIGN DEBT

BY METHODS which need not be rehearsed the New York World concludes that our foreign debt is about to be extinguished and that shortly the United States will be a creditor nation. Europe will owe us more than we owe Europe.

In this case some changes will take place which will not be pleasing to old-fashioned politicians, like, let us say, Mr. Hill, who has always insisted that a country, to be prosperous should send out more of its own goods than it takes in from other nations.

For a great many years the United States, Egypt, India and Mexico have sent out more goods than they have taken in.

The United States has been brought into this society because of the debt it owes to Europe; because of funds sent from this country by European immigrants and because of the vast amount of American travel abroad. American expatriates, like William Waldorf Astor, swell the total.

Egypt, India and Mexico export more goods than they import, for a different reason. They are sweated states. Dominating foreign interests work the cheap labor of these states, and take away an undue proportion of the product, precisely as men take the honey away from a hive of bees.

But if the United States becomes, on any considerable scale, a creditor nation, the position will be reversed. Instead of sending out an excess of commodities we will take in an excess. Our imports will exceed our exports.

Then indeed will the ancient economists be busy explaining to the American people that a nation cannot be at one and the same time a creditor nation, and companion to Egypt, India and Mexico.

Trade is an exchange of commodities. A nation which owes to another, by itself or its citizens, any considerable sums, must pay the debt in commodities.

A creditor nation must always import more than it exports, or it cannot get its pay.

Presently America, removed from the sedative effects of the tariff agitation, will come to know something substantial about world trade, its nature and its consequences.

America will know that the old talk about Americans doing all the work is a piece of arrant nonsense. Foreign trade is an exchange of commodities, so much American labor for so much European labor. But a creditor nation must receive more of the products of foreign labor, and a debtor nation must send to foreigners more of its own.

HIS FIFTH NOMINATION

THOMAS L. REILLY is for the fifth time nominated for Congress by the people of the Second District. The more they see of him the better they like him. A fair, honest, gifted man is Reilly, who has humor, and eloquence and plain common sense; also has experience in government, knows the detail about Democratic policy, and is a fine spokesman for the propaganda of freedom, which the Democracy is carrying on in this campaign. The people of the Fourth District will hope almost as zealously for his election, as for the election of their own favorite son.

A DISAPPOINTED CANDIDATE

MR. HUGHES TALKS in accents of increasing disappointment. There is no war with Mexico, over which he can gloat, denouncing it as a blunder of the administration. Therefore he says it is a blunder to have no war.

Americans go about their business safely on the seas, and there is no war with Germany, which he can denounce. Therefore he denounces the submarine policy of the president, and incidentally, by fair inference, supports the action of some 425 Republicans, who voted for the McLemore resolution and would have denied the right of the seas to Americans.

There is no railroad strike for Mr. Hughes to denounce. Therefore he denounces the means by which the strike was settled.

He would have Americans believe they are dishonored because there is no war with Mexico; that they are dishonored again because a great military power decided to respect American rights; that they are dishonored again because the business of the country is not paralyzed by a great railroad strike.

FANATICISM OF EXPERTS

EXPERTS ARE very useful men. Over most of the area in which they are trained their advice is safe to follow. But there is in every profession a twilight zone in which the known and the unknown meet, which experts are prone to treat as explored country. Here the judgment of the laity comes into play. They must check the experts, when they attempt to give public application to what they do not know.

Infantile paralysis is a terrible disease. It is far from settled that it is contagious, or even that it is infectious. A body of French investigators recently decided that it is neither.

It is well enough, however, to quarantine cases of the disease, upon the same principle that cases of scarlet fever are quarantined. Beyond this, in the application of quarantine, there is no sure ground.

The isolation of whole communities has been a mistake. It has been a mistake to delay opening of the schools. It has been a mistake to fill the minds of parents with a fear out of all

proportion to the magnitude of the peril.

The attendance at schools has fallen of twenty per cent. The schools are much delayed in opening. By the unreasoned and fanatical suggestions of experts the whole body of society has been disturbed to an unwarranted degree, and plunged into a dangerous and unnecessary fear.

How much injury has been done by the wholesale suspension of educational facilities?

LOBBY FLEEING CAPITAL KEPT HIM AWAKE, VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS R. MARSHALL DECLARES

Tells How Chief Executive Drove Outsiders from Washington—Administration Has Widened and Opened Doors to Modest and Unassuming American Citizen.

(By THOMAS R. MARSHALL)
(Vice President of the United States)

Soon after my advent into the Senate of the United States, I became convinced that a vice president is comparable to a man overtaken by a cataleptic seizure in that he knows what is going on about him, but that he is not responsible for it and can say nothing. There is nothing to prevent him from describing his experiences, however, when awakened by a campaign.

Three years and more of a most momentous period in the history of the country have elapsed since the last inaugural date, March 4, 1913. Almost with the celerity of a moving picture the scenes have changed from day to day and from moment to moment. No one would be foolish enough to attempt now to explain these scenes and, if there were, no one else would be foolish enough to waste his time by reading the explanations and descriptions. Old scenes have given way to new ones.

Administrations are judged by the people, not in piecemeal nor by analysis of its acts, but by the general impression which it makes upon the public. The public takes a birdseye view and approves or rejects with the fearlessness of an art critic writing under a pseudonym.

So far as the upper branch of the Congress is concerned, the first picture which impressed itself upon my mind was the number of lordly gentlemen representing special interests so long accustomed to molding legislation, growing restive under the insistence of a Democratic majority, aided by certain liberal Republicans, that a new system of taxation should be inaugurated in this country, whereby the business of government would be equitably placed upon the persons and the property of all people. Their restiveness increased until they were inspired to utter dire threats. And here for the first time Woodrow Wilson appeared in the scene. He solemnly charged that the beautiful and timid lobby was influencing or attempting to influence, the taxing legislation of Congress.

Straightaway, a lobby committee was appointed to investigate the President's charge and the night of its appointment was one of broken slumber for me, for the frumping of the trunk and the speedy departure of the pumpered few from the hotel where I was trying to sleep constituted a nightlong disturbance. From that moment up to this good hour, no one has had the audacity to say that however unwise or however foolish or however immature has been the legislation of Congress, any of it has been enacted with any other intent than to promote the commonweal and develop the betterment of all our citizens.

At that moment, Woodrow Wilson became in fact what he had been in name—President of the United States and responsible head of the Democratic Party. Legislative enactment after legislative enactment has followed each upon the other's heels. Their titles are household words everywhere in America to-day. And the remarkable thing about the work of this President and party leader, this "Democratic Tyrant" and "Constitutional Usurper," who is charged with interfering ceaselessly with the affairs of Congress, is that practically all of the enactments which he has believed ought to be written into the statute books and which he has insisted should be written into them, have so impressed themselves upon the minds of certain Republicans as to command Republican support.

I do not now remember any important enactments save those for Ship Purchase and War Revenue, which if idealized into a picture showing their passage would not reveal from two to a dozen strong Republicans rallying around the standard of the President and aiding the Democratic cause.

Another strange commentary is the fact that all that was prophesied as an evil work with reference to the business interests in America has proven to be a work of benefit. The banker and the business man have not been injured by the legislation of this administration. Honest men are not harmed by those things which contribute to the common good of mankind. So many dire prophecies have been uttered only to pass off unfulfilled into forgetfulness that men have ceased to pay any attention to them. Scene after scene presents itself before me with the Republican Leader in the United States Senate, Honorable Reed Smoot, of Utah, playing the role of Chief Prophet of Evil. Sir Henry Maudeley maintains that every man is a monomaniac. The Republican Senate Leader lends credence to this view. Ordinarily, he is a kindhearted, genial, level-headed gentleman. But let some one mention the tariff and off he goes in season and out of season, he is the Mad Mullah of Protection. From the moment when he prophesied that free wool would bankrupt the sheep industry of this country to the moment when he last prophesied that the armless and legless remnants of the European War were getting ready to steal the all-day sucker of protection from the infant industries of America, he has been a consistent and persistent Prophet of Evil.

The record of this administration is the record of the President of the United States. Whether it has been achieved by him as President or as a leader of his party or by virtue of his own personality, it is a record which spells good and not evil. It has widened and opened the doors of opportunity to the plain and unassuming men of America. It has not hindered nor impeded the honest effort

of any individual toward individual success. It has rendered stable in spite of the criticism of his enemies and the fears of his friends, the business, social and economic conditions of the Republic. Time after time, honest men and able men, who doubt the wisdom of his views, came to court and remained to pay.

Even a Democracy must be led. When led aright, the people cheerfully follow. It is because of this that Woodrow Wilson catches the eye and holds the confidence of Americans.

KING CHRISTIAN IS FORTY-SIX TODAY

The Danes will celebrate to-day the forty-sixth birthday of their monarch, King Christian X. The Danish ruler has become, like his brother monarchs of Norway and Sweden, little more than a figurehead. While he nominally wields much power under the old constitution, that document is already practically a dead letter, and there are many things which Christian could do for fear of public disapproval. Personally King Christian is popular with the people, and he is not a numerous party. The Danish people have become increasingly jealous of popular rights in late years, and they have effected a great revolution without shedding a drop of blood. The new constitution, which has been delayed by the war but which will go into effect immediately after the conclusion of hostilities, deprives the monarch of practically all of his remaining prerogatives. Much more important than that, it establishes a real democracy. Under the old system a man's voting power is governed by the amount of taxes he pays, with the result that the capitalists and wealthy nobles have as many as twenty-five or thirty votes to the workingman's one. The new constitution abolishes this, and a millionaire and peasant will stand on an equality in voting power.

Under the new constitution the King will lose his right to appoint ten members of the Senate, and the mayors of towns. Mayors and municipal officials of all kinds will, under the new constitution, be elected by the people.

King Christian has seven palaces and enjoys a civil list of \$270,552 a year. This is a tremendous burden for so small a country, and it is more than likely that the monarch will find his income reduced before long. King Christian rules over a nation with an area of 15,333 square miles, and a population of 2,775,076, in continental Europe. Iceland and Greenland, while large in area, have a population of less than 100,000. The Danish West Indies, which are likely to pass to Uncle Sam, have an area of 1,375 square miles and a population of 32,786. Although King Christian is of Teutonic blood and has a German wife, his sympathies are supposed to be with the Allies. Even if inclined to support the Kaiser's cause, he would not dare give public expression to his views, since the great masses of Danish people are strongly inclined toward Great Britain and the Allies. In addition to abolishing royal privilege and the special electoral privileges accorded to the wealthy, the new Danish constitution signed by King Christian last year gives to the fair sex the right to vote in all elections.

FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN

The first German-American was Francis Daniel Pastorius, who was born in Windsheim, Germany, 265 years ago today. Pastorius was the son of a judge, and was educated at Strasburg, Bonn, Jena, Ratisbon and Nuremberg, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from the latter university in 1656. He traveled much in England, Italy, France and other countries, and became a member of an intelligent and wide circle of Pietists. These religiousists, in order to escape the persecution to which they were subjected in Germany, bought from William Penn a tract of land near the new city of Philadelphia. Pastorius, the brilliant young lawyer, was made the company's agent in the New World, and in 1682, accompanied by a small number of German friends, he emigrated to America. Upon his arrival in Pennsylvania he laid out a Teutonic settlement, of which he became the recognized head and lawgiver. Under his wise and beneficent direction the Germantown community flourished. Most of the Teutons, including Pastorius, united with the Quakers, but all sects were tolerated.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY CONTINUES SESSIONS

New York, Sept. 26.—The greatest importance of the sessions in the utilization of our national resources was the theme of speakers today at the convention of the American Chemical Society and the National Exposition of Chemical Industries. The program called for addresses by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Brig. General William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States army; Clifford Pinchot and Dr. Charles H.erty of the University of North Carolina president of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Bernard Glueck of Washington, who has been conducting the psychopathic clinic in Sing Sing prison, is to act as physician and surgeon of the prison.

OKENUCK TRIBE TEN YEARS OLD HAS CELEBRATION

Stratford Red Men Make Merry and Entertain Guests in Wigwam.

(Special to The Farmer.)

Stratford, Sept. 26.—More than 125 members and friends of the Okenuck tribe of Red Men assembled last evening at the wigwam, Church street, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization. The evening was occupied by speech and vocal and instrumental selections. Red Men of many tribes were present at the celebration. A clam chowder was served. The Okenuck band furnished the music. Speeches concerning the rapid growth of the tribe were delivered by Past Grand Sachem George F. Fairchild, Judge Charles H. Peck, Dr. Rollin A. Curtis and First Selectman James Lally. Great Senior Sagamore George Barnes, of Bridgeport, and Past Sachem Seales, of Fairfield, addressed the assemblage on the work of the Red Men throughout the country. The local tribe now has a membership of 280. When the organization was instituted an enrollment of 100 was made. The meetings were held in the Grange hall and later in the town hall. The tribe has a beautiful wigwam on Church street. At a meeting of the sewer committee held last evening at the town hall, the committee composed of Paul Goodell, Elliott W. Peck and Burton C. Warner were appointed to investigate the sewage systems at New Haven, Southington, Lakeville and Greenwich and procure estimates of the same. The committee will report at the next meeting the latter part of the week.

Fifty persons have received invitations from Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wheeler of Academy Hill for a dance to be given in honor of their daughter, Miss Elsie Wheeler, Friday evening at the Westover Country club. Supper will be served by the club management. Those who will receive the guests are Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fairchild Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Allen and Mr. and Mrs. David Rhoades.

GERMANS FACE ENGULFING BY ALLIES' FORCE

Paris, Sept. 26.—Fighting continued all night north of the Somme, the Germans making desperate efforts to stem the tide which is engulfing Combes. According to latest advices reaching Paris, the allies have so far succeeded in clinging to their gains and have even improved their positions slightly.

Early yesterday afternoon the Germans are reported to have begun moving out of Combes a number of guns. This occurred before the British had taken Margal or the French had reached the outskirts of Frezenet. The village of Frezenet is on the road from Combes to Sailly, the only road which, before yesterday's battle, the Germans could use to evacuate.

From the south of Morval, held by the British, to the French positions south of the Somme, a distance of only about 1,500 yards, the only part of the loop around Combes which it remained to close. That is now practically accomplished since the fire of the English and French crosses and the situation of the Germans in Combes is worse than precarious, in the view of the allied officers.

WOUNDED OFFICERS OF BRITISH ARMY DETAINED IN N.Y.

New York, Sept. 26.—Major Arthur S. Humphreys, Lieutenant Hugh Levick, Jr., officers of the British army who were wounded in the recent fighting near the Somme river in Flanders, were examined by a special board of inquiry at the Ellis Island immigration station today. They were detained yesterday on their arrival from England on the Saxonia, in compliance, it was explained, with an order from the state department to hold all officers or soldiers of belligerent countries who land at this port on their way to Canada or to stay in the United States.

Lieut. Levick's father is said to be a member of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Company, of this city and Boston. He was born in this country but registered as a British subject at the British embassy at Washington. The detained officers notified the British consulate here of their detention but it was then too late to obtain immediate action by the state department and they spent the night on the Saxonia.

The findings of the board of inquiry in their cases will be sent to Washington.

JASSY

The Roumanian city of Jassy, which has attained considerable military importance since Russia entered the war, ranks among the large municipalities of the Balkans, although its population is only about 100,000. Jassy, also known as Jasli and Jaschi, is situated in the valley of the Rachul, a tributary of the Pruth, about 200 miles to the north of Bucharest and not far from the Russian and Austrian borders. It is built partly on a hill and partly in a valley, and since many of the houses have spacious grounds and gardens, it covers a large area for a city of its population. Jassy is the Jassorum Municipium of the Romans, and Trajan built here a residence, which was destroyed by fire in the eighteenth century. Jassy was the capital of the principality of Moldavia until 1859, when the province was united to Wallachia and became Roumania. In the eighteenth century Jassy was twice taken by the Russians and it again fell into Russian hands in 1828, but on each occasion it was re-

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At 10c—Heavy Outing Flannel, worth 12½c.
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Electric Tail Lights..... 95c
Front License Brackets... 25c
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Hammers..... 25c
Tire Locks..... 50c
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Robe Rails..... 50c
Cut-Out Sets..... 75c
Spark Plugs..... 50c
Hydrometers..... 95c
Shock Absorbers..... \$4.00
Valve Lifters..... 40c
Ford Mats..... \$1.15
Radiators Caps..... 35c
Switch Keys..... 10c
Mirrorscopes..... 50c
Searchlights..... \$2.75 to \$6.00
Pyrene Extinguishers..... \$7.50
Speedometers..... \$9.50

ALLING RUBBER CO.

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For Sale NEW HOUSE

New high class single residence, ready about Nov. 10. Finest part Park Avenue, next Eaton street, 10 rooms, two baths, oak floors, open fire place, hot water heat, tile bath, electric fixtures and wide veranda. Inquire

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ARCHITECT

Court Exchange Bldg.

NOTICE.

Do construction of sewers in sundry streets.

At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held September 18, 1916, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk be and hereby is directed to notify the owners of property or parties in interest to appear before this Common Council, at the Common Council Room, City Hall, on Monday, October 2, 1916, at eight o'clock in the evening, and be heard in relation to the construction of sewers in the following streets, to-wit:

Chalmers avenue, from present terminus of sewer, about 80 feet in an easterly direction.
Logan street, from Carrie street southerly about 500 feet.
Berkshire avenue, from Helen street to Hallett street.
Gurdon street, from present terminus of sewer about 200 feet.

Attest:
J. ALEX H. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

NOTICE.

Hearing de establishment of a grade on Wells street.

At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held September 18, 1916, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk be and hereby is directed to notify the owners of property or parties in interest to appear before this Common Council, at the Common Council Room, City Hall, on Monday, October 2, 1916, at eight o'clock in the evening, and be heard in relation to the establishment of a grade on Wells street, its entire length.

Attest:
J. ALEX H. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

stored to the Turkish Sultan. Jassy was often the headquarters of the contending armies in the wars between Turkey and Russia. The exterior aspect of Jassy is very pleasing, and it boasts of being the most beautiful city in the Balkan States. The visitor finds it more pleasing when viewed from a distance than when close at hand, however, although within the past few years Jassy has paid much more attention to cleanliness and sanitation than in the past. The business of the city is largely carried on by Jews, who form an important part of the population.

Germany has given iron crosses to 8,000 Jews and 2,000 have won the Legion of Honor.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

NOTICE.

Hearing de construction of proposed spur track in Crescent Avenue, from Hallett street to Pembroke street. At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held September 18, 1916, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk be and hereby is directed to notify the persons in interest to appear before this Common Council, at the Common Council Room, City Hall, on Monday, October 2, 1916, at eight o'clock in the evening, and be heard in relation to the petition of The Bridgeport Brass Co., for permission to extend the industrial sidetrack now in Crescent Avenue, from present terminus to Hallett street, across Hallett street and along Crescent Avenue to a point at or near Pembroke street.

Attest:
J. ALEX H. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENTS FOR KNOWLTON STREET SEWER, LATERAL.

In compliance with the votes taken by the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, at a meeting held September 5, 1916, the following report was adopted, and the assessments confirmed relative to the intercepting sewer extending from Berkshire avenue to Congress street bridge, costing \$51,673.55, to-wit:

The estimated cost of a lateral sewer over same distance is \$5,331.00 of which the amount assessed against property owners on said street as hereinafter stated is \$5.55, being less than three-fourths of said cost of lateral along line of said track.

We assess to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the amount of benefits by them received respectively, from the aggregate amount of said assessments being three-fourths of the cost of said sewer, to-wit:

Jacob Schilling, 21 ft., \$ 19 14
C. C. Fisher, 332 ft., 165 56
Phoebe A. Wilson, 156 ft., 91 26
Nathan C. Hart, 154 ft., 90 09
S. W. Hubbell Building Co., 100 ft., 58 50
J. A. Black Coal Co., 57 92
Gerrard E. Hall, 57 92
Willie J. Black, 104 ft., 60 54
Edwin N. Black, 209 ft., 122 27
The A. W. Burritt Co., 116 42
The A. W. Burritt Co., 197 15
The Armstrong Mfg. Co., 208 85
The Armstrong Mfg. Co., 209 48
John Kaelin, 101 ft., 59 09
Lucy A. Winters, 192 ft., 112 53
A. J. Sprague, 174 ft., 101 79
E. D. Sprague, 174 ft., 101 79
Conn. Web & Buckle Co., 112 ft., 65 52
Bridgeport Crucible Co., 81 ft., 18 14
Bridgeport Crucible Co., 252 ft., 147 42

Corra W. Winter, 21 ft., 27 50
Albert Winter, Est., 47 ft., 27 50
Lydia Winter Payne, 47 ft., 27 50
Corra W. Winter, Est., 47 ft., 27 50
Lydia Winter Payne, 47 ft., 27 50
Pauline K. Winter, 62 ft., 36 27
Wheeler & Howes Co., 107 ft., 62 40
Frances B. Leigh, 64 ft., 30 78
Frances B. Leigh, 68 ft., 30 78
James Watson, Est., 173 ft., 101 21
Barry Bufford, 68 45
Chas. Bufford, 117 ft., 71 96
Geo. Kolyessar, 100 ft., 58 50
Bridgeport Land & Title Co., 48 ft., 23 47
Mary A. Schorndorf, 31 ft., 18 14
A. Mandell, 40 ft., 22 40
Patrick McGee, 104 ft., 60 84
John H. Jones, 50 ft., 29 25
Samuel Cohen, 88 ft., 48 56
David N. Armstrong, 68 50
Chas. H. Armstrong, 32 ft., 29 78
Chas. H. Armstrong, 74 ft., 43 28
Lillian H. Armstrong, 84 ft., 49 14
The A. W. Burritt Co., 138 65
Henry H. Burillon, 97 ft., 56 75
Acme Shear Co., 159 ft., 116 42
Acme Shear Co., 50 ft., 29 25
The A. W. Burritt Co., 153 86
Michael Robstock, 99 ft., 57 92
Frank D. Morehouse, 100 ft., 58 50
Thos. Norton, 100 ft., 58 50
Frank Corroll, 100 ft., 58 50
A. M. Abercrombie, 410 ft., 64 35
Acme Shear Co., 100 ft., 58 50
Harriet P. Hayes, 402 ft., 1235 17

Total, \$8,793 30

Estimated cost of lateral, \$5,331 00

Amount to be paid by assessment, 3,793 30

Share to be paid by city, \$1,537 10

Adopted, September 5, 1916.

Approved, September 13, 1916.

Attest:
J. Alex. H. Robinson,
City Clerk.

PORGIES

5c lb

W. D. COOK & SON

523 Water Street

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